

# THE



# MAN.

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PRICE ONE CENT.

FOR "THE MAN."

MR. EDITOR,—The clamor of the friends of "the Bank" about that "Institution" being necessary for the production and maintenance of a sound currency, has induced me to lay before your readers a condensed history of the circumstances that have attended the operations of that "Institution" from its very birth.

The following extracts from Mr. Gouge's "History of Banking in the United States," I think are conclusive that we have had nothing but kite flying and panic, paper money and the absence of all money, alternately, every two or three years, since the chartering of the United States Bank: and when we consider that there was never a panic embracing the whole United States, before the existence of this mammoth, except during the continental money times, the conclusion is forced upon us that the whole mischief, and misery, and suffering which we have had to submit to, has been produced by that most anti-Republican "Institution."

I will give you corroborating evidence to Mr. Gouge: and that is, the memory of every person who has been at all acquainted with business in this country for the last twenty years.

"The United States Bank was chartered in 1816, and in July (1817,) the Board of Directors found it absolutely necessary to change their policy. A sudden reduction of discounts to the amount of two millions at the Bank in Philadelphia, 'two millions at Baltimore,' &c. &c., (page 95, part II.) show pretty distinctly that the screws were turned pretty hard on the people, when the bank was but one year old. Shall we charge that conduct on the part of the 'Bank,' and the consequent pressure, to Mr. Madison's veto; or to his removing the deposits; or what?

Again, in 1819 this country suffered under the most severe pressure, or panic, that was ever known in any country. It was estimated after the pressure had subsided, that nearly half of the whole property in the country had changed hands by legal process; and that a good farm at that time, if sold by the Sheriff, (and thousands were so sold,) would not bring money enough to pay for a tolerable suit of clothes. 'A house and lot (in Philadelphia) which, I am informed, was bought for \$10,000, after 6,000 had been paid by the purchaser, was sold under a mortgage for \$1500, leaving the original purchaser (besides his advances) \$3,500 in debt'!! (Page 112, part II.) Shall we charge this state of things to Mr. Monroe's veto; or to his removing deposits; or what?

Again, in "1822. A reaction commences in May." (the natural effect following the great issues of paper money the year previous,) "the effects of which are felt through the rest of the year."

"United States Bank stock which had been held at 115 in February, was sold in New York on the 1st of May at 102, and fell before night to 98." (p. 77.) And houses in Philadelphia which used to let for \$1000 a year, were offered for sale for One Dollar, and also, for a bottle of wine.

Shall we charge the production of this panic to Mr. Monroe's veto, or to his removing the deposits; or what?

Again, in 1825 we had another very severe pressure, owing to the natural operation of the then existing currency, which lasted near a year and a half, before business became any way steady again. "In July or August a violent reaction commences. 1826. The effects of the reaction are felt through the greater part of the year." (p. 175.) "Mr. Biddle, the President of the United States Bank, says, 'The fall of 1825' was probably the most disastrous period in the financial history of England. It was then that the wild speculations in 'the American mines, and the still wilder speculations in 'American cottons, recoiled upon England, and spread over it extensive ruin. In the midst of this suffering, it required little to produce a panic, and accordingly there ensued a state of dismay, which, for a time, threatened to involve all interests in confusion.' " "Now, the very same storm which thus broke on England, passed over this country a few weeks before; it was on the eve of producing precisely the same results; and certainly I have never felt any uneasiness about the Banks of this country except on that occasion." (p. 181)

Shall we charge the existence of this very severe pressure to Mr. Monroe's veto; or to his removing the deposits; or what?

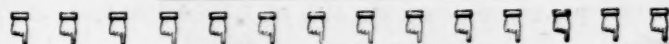
Again; "1828. Sudden and alarming scarcity of money in May, and again in September. 1829. Money is scarce till July." (p. 175.) A gentleman of Rochester says that property which cost him \$2000 in 1827, would not bring him more than \$50, early in 1829, when he was obliged to sell, and that nine tenths of the persons who were in business in that neighborhood were broken up about that time, by the operations of our paper currency. Shall we charge the ruin of thousands of our fellow countrymen at that time, to Mr. Adams's veto; or to his removing the deposits; or what?

The same circumstances and system of things which have produced our unparalleled sufferings heretofore, have produced our now not unparalleled, nor unexpected, misery and distress.

And now, fellow citizens, who shall we charge with producing all this present suffering among us, knowing, as we do, that we never had any suffering of the kind till the great "Institution" came into existence.

I pause for a reply from the ballot boxes.

WM. H. HALE.



## RUIN, IN 1808!!!

(From the Connecticut Courant, 6th April, 1808.)

"No election since the establishment of our federal government has been as interesting in many points of view as the present. *The Jeffersonian Administration has led us BLIND. FOLDED into the most PERILOUS SITUATION—they have brought us to the BRINK OF RUIN by their weak or WORSE than weak measures—they have DESTROYED our trade, BEGGARED our seamen, cut off the Farmer from his market, and the Mechanic from his trade—our Merchants are RUINED because their business is BROKEN UP, CREDIT IS ANNIHILATED, and to crown the whole, we are madly rushing into a destructive war with Great Britain.*"

"All these concurring evils, have caused a great and INCREASING ALARM in the country, and all classes and parties are eagerly enquiring into the cause of our National troubles. ALAS! they ENQUIRE IN VAIN. We have SUFFERED OURSELVES TO BE LED BY THE NOSE, TAMELY AND SUBMISSIVELY—APPARENTLY SATISFIED WITH RUIN, IF WE ARE ONLY RUINED BY MR. JEFFERSON. He keeps all to himself, and we are allowed to ask no questions—or if we ask, we are DENIED ALL ANSWER.

In order to show that we are foes to useless embargoes and opposers of war, let the mechanic be thrown out of his trade for the want of employment, which in former times gave him and his family a comfortable living—let the day laborer whose spade and axe have been thrown by useless, and let all classes of men unite their suffrages to elect those men to office, who will exert their best talents to save our SINKING COUNTRY."

**HARD MONEY.**—Mr. Rives's hard money currency seems to be growing popular with even those who at first ridiculed it. Mr. Webster, in his project for renewing the U. S. Bank, proposes to restrict all bills under the denomination of 20 dollars, in order to bring more gold and silver into circulation. Mr. Calhoun proposes to restrict all under 10 dollars. It would not be very surprising to see these men arrayed against any national bank, in the period of a few years. Both have entertained opinions directly opposite to those they now profess, and both labored with equal zeal to maintain them. In 1816, Mr. Webster was strongly opposed to the charter of the present bank, and we believe he would be put to it severely to answer some of his own arguments. He is now attorney for the Bank, and as such has received several thousand dollars.—*Bridgeport Farmer.*

**FATAL ACCIDENT.**—On Wednesday last a Mr. De Wolf, about three miles from this village, was almost instantly killed by the falling of the trunk of a tree. He was hauling a log with a yoke of oxen when the log rolled against the trunk, which being partially decayed fell and literally mashed his skull.—*Elmira Rep.*

## THE MAN.

SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1834.

Persons who wish "THE MAN" delivered to them daily, are requested to leave their names at the office, or with one of the carriers.

A few sets of "The Man," from its commencement, may be had by those who apply soon.

## TO THE READERS OF "THE MAN."

As all the sellers of "The Man" are required to pay promptly for the paper, it is of great importance to them that their customers be prompt also. They have requested us to say that their pay day is *Monday*, and they desire that their pay may be ready for them when they call with the paper, as it is impossible for them to get round in season if they are detained.

## THE ELECTION.

On Tuesday next, the election for charter officers will commence in this city, and continue for three days. We learn by our exchange papers that the result is anxiously looked for throughout the country, and there is no doubt that it will have an important bearing on the question *Bank or no Bank?*

The following is a list of the candidates for Mayor and Aldermen, so far as now nominated.

## ANTI-BANK CANDIDATES.

For Mayor—CORNELIUS W. LAWRENCE.

Wards.	Aldermen.	Assistants.
1st	David Clarkson	Wm. Van Hook
2nd		
3rd	James J. Roosevelt	J. Augustine Smith
4th	Charles G. Ferris	Peter A. Cowdrey
5th	David Banks	John C. Tucker
6th	James Ferris	James Ballagh
7th	David Halsey	John W. Lamb
8th	Cornelius C. Jacobus	Samuel Coddington
9th	John Bolton	John DeLamater
10th	Gideon Ostrander	Samuel Pu dy
11th	Francis Fickett	Thomas H. White
12th	Charles Henry Hall	Wm. W. Holley
	Isaac L. Varian	Isaac Dyckman
13th		
14th	Wm. C. Wales.	William Hibbard
15th	John J. Morgan.	Efingham H. Warner.

## BANK CANDIDATES.

For Mayor—GULIAN C. VERPLANCK.

Wards.	Aldermen.	Assistants.
1st	John J. Labagh,	John J. Boyd,
2nd	Edward Taylor,	Horace Holden,
3rd	James Monroe,	Wm. S. Johnson,
4th	Hubert Van Wagenen,	Samuel Sparks,
5th	Robert C. Cornell,	Robert Smith,
6th	Stephen Conover,	James Lynch,
7th	Gilbert Hopkins,	Joseph Hoxie,
8th	Joseph Tucker,	F. A. Talmadge,
9th	John R. Peters,	Jacob G. Dyckman,
10th	Leinuel F. Hunt,	Joseph Petit,
11th	David Brown,	James Boscowen,
12th		
13th	James Palmer,	Isaac Halsey,
14th	William C. Wales,	Lambert Suydam,
15th	Silas M. Stilwell,	G. W. Bruen.

GEN. BLAIR.—A Washington letter writer, speaking of Gen. Blair, who, as was announced in our last, put a period to his existence by shooting himself says—"He was a gentleman of very respectable talents, and physically almost a giant. His height, we understand, was about *seven feet*; and he was 'built like a tower.' He was the only Jackson man in Congress from South Carolina. He has been supposed to be insane for some months past; indeed, I may say, for a year. For some weeks, his mind has been much agitated by religious subjects."

A democratic young Clerk subscribed for "The Man" a few days ago, and it was left regularly at the store at which he was employed, in Cedar Street, till Thursday, when his employer happening to see the carrier leave it, he threatened to kick him out if he left it there again, and the young man was compelled to discontinue it!

## TREMENDOUS MEETING OF ADOPTED CITIZENS.

The meeting last evening in and about Tammany Hall was probably as large as that of the Working Men on Wednesday evening; that is, the Hall was crowded to suffocation in every part, and there was an immense multitude outside during the whole time of meeting. In the Hall, DENNIS MCCARTHY presided; the meeting was addressed with much effect by Messrs. GREADY, RICE, WALSH, and several others, and resolutions were adopted expressive of the sense of the meeting on the measures of the administration. We, of course, have not time to put the resolutions in print, or to notice at length the remarks of the several speakers, but one or two observations of Mr. Rice we cannot omit to notice, because we are sure they express the sentiments of the great body of adopted citizens in this city. "We ask for no other name," said he, "than that of AMERICAN CITIZENS, and no holier cause to defend than that of the AMERICAN CONSTITUTION." And again, "The adopted citizens have deposited their good feelings in the charge of the President, and there is no danger of their being removed while he continues his present course."

LEGISLATIVE.—It will be seen that the Assembly have rejected the bill to restrain Bank issues, and passed the bill to create a State Debt! Thus have they done that which they ought not to have done, and left undone what they ought to have done. We have given the *ayes* and *noes* on these questions for future reference.

Mr. Benton's late speech in the Senate of the U. States, which he has politely sent to us, is an invaluable production. It points out clearly the proper measures for restoring the constitutional currency of the country. This unanswerable production should be universally read, and we doubt not that it will sink deep into the heart of every Jeffersonian Democrat of the nation.

The Bankites have already worn out the name of "Independent Republicans," and have declared their intention to assume the name of "Whigs," and that, too, on the suggestion of Judas Watson Webb! The Evening Post suggests that they be styled the "*alias* party," an appropriate name for them. They may assume what name they please, however, the cloven foot of toryism will still be visible.

The ship Congress, from Vera Cruz, brings about 70,000 in specie. These arrivals of specie will, no doubt, be numbered by the Bankites among the distressing effects of the "experiment."

In noticing the Democratic triumph at Williamsburgh, we stated that Joseph Conselyea had received 48 majority for Collector instead of Supervisor.

Both Houses of Congress adjourned on Wednesday, in order to pay respect to the remains of General Blair.

Major Eaton has been nominated as Governor of Florida. There was no opposition to his appointment.

Mr. Webster has departed for Boston. A Bank paper states that he received three cheers when he left the Wharf.

In the vicinity of Pons, in the Charente Inferieur, a discovery has lately been made of a great quantity of fossil bones, including those of the elephant, the hippopotamus, the horse, and other animals.—*French paper.*

The Tallahassee Floridan states, that during the recent rains, a barrel standing in the open air was filled with rain water in 48 hours. This occurred in three different places, twenty miles apart from each other.

Queen Christine, of Spain, it is said, will open the Cortes in person, with a speech!

The Cholera has appeared at Memphis, Tennessee.



## LATER FROM FRANCE.

By the Packet Ship Utica, Capt. Depeyster, we have Havre dates to the evening of Feb. 24th, and Paris to the evening of the 23d.

We find no further mention of the health of Gen. Lafayette, from which we infer that he had in a good measure recovered from his illness.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—The Chamber of Deputies was yesterday engaged on the petitions which demand, 1st, the abolition of the law of banishment against the family of Bonaparte; 2d, the conveyance of the remains of Napoleon to France. The President of the Council has declared in the name of the Government, that he is opposed to the return to France of the Bonaparte family.

The Prefect of Police has today published the ordinance explanatory of the law relative to public criers. The most remarkable feature of this act is the notice given by the authorities to licensed criers, that their licenses will be revoked, the moment they sell any writing which the Police shall consider a violation of the respect due to public morals, the constitutional charter and the King. If this is not a censorship, what is it? The people have this morning, after their manner, exercised a censorship in return. On the boulevard St. Martin, they tore up all the copies of *Common Sense* which the Police Criers were hawking, early in the morning. At a later hour a considerable crowd, which is still increasing, covered the place of the Exchange and the boulevards, from Montmartre street to the faubourg du Temple. Some criers of the journal *Good Sense* were seized. Cavalry pickets are stationed at the principal points where the crowd is most numerous, and the regiments of the garrison are all in a condition to act.

2 o'clock, less 6 minutes.—There is at this moment a tumult on the place of the Exchange, which the municipal guards are traversing on the gallop.

A sergeant-de-ville has been very roughly handled on the boulevard St. Martin.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—A telegraphic despatch from Lyons, dated Feb. 22d, 11 o'clock, A. M. communicates the following:

A republican movement took place last evening at St. Etienne. An agent of the Police was assassinated, and a commissary of Police wounded. The workmen did not take any part in this disturbance. Troops are moving from different directions upon St. Etienne.

At Lyons the dissensions between the masters and workmen still delay the resumption of work; it has however been resumed in part, and will be completely so Monday. To-day and last evening have passed off quietly.

A second telegraphic despatch from Lyons, some hours later than the above, announces that the silk workers had returned to their employment, and that business in all quarters had been resumed. It is not thought that the movement at St. Etienne can disturb at all the tranquility of Lyons.

HAVRE, February 24.—*News from Paris.* The Stoicism of the Exchange has been put to the test today. A decline of twenty centimes attests the influence of evil tidings. The following are some of the items, which, if they have not obtained the most credit, have obtained the most circulation.

The acquittal of M. Bouchotte, accuser of defamation against the Prefect, has been celebrated by a procession through the streets of Metz, with cries of "down with the Prefect."

At Nantz, the disturbers, though few in number, have taken possession of the Magazine.

At Lyons, the idleness of the workmen has suddenly given place to rebellion, and it is said with confidence that the powder mills had been blown up.

At Brussels the reply of Leopold to the address of the representatives of the people had produced great discontent, so that the mob had burned the king and the minister of justice in effigy upon the great square.

At Naples a revolution has broken out in the capitol, and had extended itself through the kingdom. The king had called all the troops in the neighborhood to his assistance. These are the reports of the day, though nobody vouches for the truth of any of them.

MARSEILLES, Feb. 18.—On the 12th instant, we had a disturbance here. The troops were obliged to charge on the mob, many of whom were severely wounded. Scarcely a week passes without some commotions. The expedition now preparing in this port for Constantine, will sail in March, and carry 8,000 troops. A frigate of 60 guns, and two sloops of war, have been commenced in this port, for the Bey of Tunis.

Mr. Isaac Voorhees, a Jersey revolutionary patriot, 85 years of age, died recently at Columbus, Ohio.

On Wednesday afternoon, Lawrence Gallagher, a Boat-swain's mate at the Navy Yard, came over to this city in search of deserters, some of whom he met in Water street, in the company of a man named Duffy, who was formerly a sailor in the Navy, and had been flogged at the instance of Gallagher. Some angry expressions fell from one or other of the parties relative to the flogging, and from words they soon came to blows, which ended in Gallagher's stabbing Duffy twice in the side with a dirk. The wounds thus given were of an extremely dangerous character, and pending the issue of them, Gallagher has been committed to prison.

FOUNDLING.—On Wednesday evening, a child about a year old was found placed behind the hall door of a house in Beekman street, with a piece of paper containing the following words pinned to its clothes: "The mother of this child not being able to support it has placed it under the protection of the public. Its name is Witworth Cunard."—*Jour. of Com.*

The Courier commenced a paragraph yesterday with, "All hands, ahoy! stations! prepare for stays!" What! is the Courier going about again? We should rather it would keep on its present tack. It might better spring its luff and brace sharp up, though there is little hope that it will be able to claw to windward of the *Bank* which it now heads for, though it did weather it once.—*Post.*

At a country seat near Coimbra, in Portugal, is a vast kitchen, the most curious circumstances connected with which is that it is traversed by a river, in which the cooks can catch the fish according as they have need of them.

## PARK THEATRE.

This Evening, (benefit of Miss Charlotte Barnes,) THE WIFE—St. Pierre, Mr. J. R. Scott, Marianna, Miss C. Barnes; the 3d and 4th acts of the SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL—Sir Peter and Lady Teazle, Mr. and Miss Barnes; and FAMILY JARS—Delph, Mr. Barnes.

## MARRIAGES.

April 2, by the Rev. Dr. Cox, Thomas O. Rumsey, of the firm of Juste E. Earle & Co., to Matilda, daughter of Cornelius Earle, all of this city. At New Brunswick, N. J., April 2, George Griffin, Jr., of this city, to Ann Augusta, daughter of James Neilson, of the former place.

## DEATHS.

April 3, Thomas Night, aged 30, a native of Charleston, S. C. At Baton Rouge, New Orleans, Thomas Van Voorst, of the U. S. Army.

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVED.

Packet ship Utica, Depeyster, from Havre, Feb. 25, to J. J. Boyd. Packet ship Congress, Allen, Vera Cruz, 7th ult., to E. K. Collins. Packet ship Hibernia, Wilson, Liverpool, Feb. 16, to W. Wright. Ship Heroine, Keeler, from Rotterdam, to S. Hicks & Son. Brig Caroline, Prentiss, from Guayama, to Chastelain & Ponvert. Brig Montilla, Church, from Rochelle, via Baltimore, to C. Seguin. Brig Peri, Valpey, New Orleans, to P. I. Nevins & Son. Brig Pastora, Norton, 12 days from Port au Prince. Brig Charlotte, Brown, of Boston, from Hamburg, via Cuxhaven. Brig Empress, from Norfolk. Schooners Pacific, Wheaton, from Franklin, La.; Mary, Davis, Virginia; Mary & Martha, do.; Chesterfield, Beaton, Richmond; Nassau, Libby, do.; Compeer, Lincoln, Eastport; Thaddeus, Walpole, Norfolk; Camilla, Kelly, do.; Sequel, Smith, York River; Elizabeth, Cherrystone; Atlantic, Folly Landing; Hitty Tom, Chase, Apalachicola.

## CLEARED.

Brigs Frie Hedwig, (Sw.) Hillman, Antwerp; Eliza, Cartwright, Santa Cruz; Halcyon, M'Kinsey, Savannah; Panhope, Gay, Apalachicola; Schrs. Vesper, Scott, West Indies; Syntax, Sweetzer, Tobasco; Zenith, Chadwick, Swansboro' N. C.; Atlas, Yeaton, Washington, N. C.; Rubicon, Petty, Richmond; Gen. Stark, Chase, Boston; Reeside, Davis, do.; Triton, Prescott, Philadelphia; New York, Taylor, do.

## PASSENGERS.

By the Hibernia, from Liverpool—James M'Moran, Geo. H. Gossip, Henry Hilton, James Carrick, Diederich Albers, and George Hagedorn. By the Utica, from Havre—Mrs. Grymes, daughter, Mrs. Causici and daughter; E. W. Tryton and lady; J. J. Astor, F. B. Rhodes, E. B. Child, F. Mangino, G. Burgess, G. Gardner, G. W. Haven, and 118 in the steerage. By the Congress, from Vera Cruz—Louis Brantz, A. Pimpenella, W. Cross, T. Moorewood, S. A. Donaldson, W. Scribner, J. M. Desmailes, J. M. Guzman, J. G. Scores, F. Antonia, Plyri, J. M. Farketcher, B. Agrulaz, M. Rivas, and A. Rivas. By the Pastora, from Port au Prince—J. C. Cox, of Philadelphia; and W. Shelton.



**FOR SALE**—A three years' Lease of a SHOE STORE, together with the fixtures. It has been occupied as a Shoe Store for seven or eight years, is now well fitted up for the business, and is in a public situation. The chance is not often to be met with by a man with a small Capital. For further information apply at the office of this paper. ap5 d&w2t

**WORKS ON THE CURRENCY.**—For sale at the office of this paper—Gouge's American Banking System, Price \$1 20 Hale's "Useful Knowledge for the Producers," &c. 18¢ Roosevelt's "Mode of Protecting Domestic Industry," &c. 20¢ mh20

## NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

## SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, April 2.

Bills read the third time and passed: To enable the mayor, alderman and commonalty of the city of New York to raise money by tax. To extend the charter of the Utica cotton manufacturing company.

The bill to amend the act of 1830, relative to the practice of physic and surgery, having been read the third time, Mr. Van Schaick called for the ayes and noes on its passage.

A debate of nearly two hours in length followed. The bill was supported by Messrs. Seward, Tracy, Sudam, Foster and McDowell, and opposed by Messrs. Griffin, Bishop, Kemble and Mack, and passed, ayes 14, noes 12, as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Clay, Dodge, Edmonds, Foster, Halsey, Hasbrouck, Lansing, Macdonald, McDowell, Seger, Seward, Sudam, Tracy, Westcott—14. Noes—Messrs. Armstrong, Bishop, Conklin, Cropsey, Fisk, Griffin, Kemble, Lynde, Mack, Maison, Quackenboss, Van Schaick—12.

[The law, as now amended by this bill, prohibits the practice of physic and surgery by any other persons than those regularly licensed for that purpose; but permits practice with roots, herbs, and bark, the growth of this country; but prohibits those who thus practice from receiving any fee or reward therefor.]

The committee passed the bill for the relief of the Prince street Orphan Asylum.

The committee had for some time under consideration the bill to amend the act for regulating the measuring of grain in the city of New York.

## ASSEMBLY.

Mr. HAIGHT reported a bill for the better security of mechanics and others erecting buildings in the city of Troy.

The House concurred with the Senate in their amendments to the bill for the relief of the New York institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb.

## BANK CIRCULATION.

Mr. HAIGHT called for the question on the final passage of the bill to amend the act to create a fund for the benefit of the creditors of certain monied corporations, &c.

[The bill restricts the issues of all the Banks incorporated or to be incorporated under that act to once and a half the amount of their respective capitals and their discounts to twice and a half the aggregate amount of surplus monies on hand and capital.]

The question was decided in the negative, (the constitutional number of two-thirds being necessary to pass it) ayes 69, noes 26, as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Anthony, Archibald, Beardslee, Bockoven, Bogardus, Bowne, Campbell, Cash, Church, Clark, Clary, Coe, Crosby, Dana, Dusenbury, Ellithorp, Emmons, Fowler, Grinnell, Haight, Hall, Hasbrouck, Healey, Hertell, Hough, Humphrey, Ingalls, Jackson, Jones, Kerman, Kingman, Lewis, Livingston, Mabbett, Marvin, McKeon, McKnight, Mercereau, Morrell, Morris, Myers, Osborne, A. J. Parker, Parkhurst, Patterson, Phelps, Ringgold, Robertson, O. Robertson, Shays, Smith, Snyder, Speaker, Staats, Stafford, Stevenson, Stone, Terry, Titus, Todd, Wait, Ward, West, Wheaton, Wheeler, Willes, Williams, Wright, Young—69.

Noes—Messrs. Angel, Bartle, Brown, Bull, Case, Chamberlin, Conklin, Cuykendall, Enos, Fleming, Gardner, Gordon, Hunt, Nicholas, Orr, Palmer, I. S. Parker, J. H. Parker, J. P. Robinson, Ruggles, Schermerhorn, Spaford, Strong, Thomson, Whipple, Younglove—26.

So the bill was rejected.

## THE STATE LOAN.

On motion of Mr. Humphrey, motions, resolutions, &c. were laid on the table, and the house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. McKnight in the chair, on the bill to loan the credit of this state to the people thereof. The question recurred on the second section of the bill. Mr. Dana moved to strike out the enacting clause. The Chair pronounced the motion out of order, the first section and the enacting clause having been already passed.

Mr. Dana then rose and addressed the committee at length, against the general principle of the bill—assuming that the measure contemplated by it, was intended to sustain the banks, which did not need the relief—and contending that it was calculated to increase the present panic, and would in the end (when the time for redemption should arrive) bring about a recurrence of the evils which it was designed to remedy.

A motion to amend the 2nd section so that the Stock to be created should be converted into money by the Commissioners—the premium to be paid into the General Fund, and the capital to be loaned to the several Banks in this State under their direction—was rejected. Also an amendment directing the \$6,000,000 to be loaned to the Safety Fund Banks throughout the State, in proportion to their respective capitals.

The 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th sections of the bill were passed, when the committee rose and reported, and the house adjourned.

Four o'clock, P. M.—On motion of Mr. A. J. PARKER, the general orders were laid on the table, and the House resolved

itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. M. KNIGHT in the chair, on the bill to loan the credit of this State to the People thereof. The Committee passed the remaining sections of the bill, as reported by the joint committee, without materia amendment.

An additional section was adopted, on motion of Mr. HAIGHT, providing that, in case the Supervisors of any county should refuse or neglect to take the loans provided for such county, such loan should be made to the Bank or Banks in the county; and if there shall be no Bank in the county, then to any other Banks in the State, at the discretion of the Commissioners. Another section was adopted on motion of the SPEAKER, providing for special meetings of the Board of Supervisors, of the several counties.

The same Committee passed the bill in relation to certain Banks. [Authorizes the Banks to which loans shall be made in pursuance of the act just passed to discount on such loans as on so much additional capital.]

The question on agreeing with the Committee in their report on the bill was decided in the AFFIRMATIVE, ayes 89, noes 12, as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Anthony, Archibald, Bartle, Beardslee, Bockoven, Bogardus, Bowne, Brown, Bull, Butrick, Campbell, Case, Church, Coe, Conklin, Crosby, Culver, Cuykendall, Dusenbury, Dyer, Ellithorp, Enos, Fowler, Gardner, Germond, Gordon, Grinnell, Groom, Guinnip, Haight, Hall, Hasbrouck, Healy, Hertell, Hough, Humphrey, Ingalls, Jackson, Johnson, Jones, Kerman, Kingman, Livingston, Mabbett, Marvin, McKeon, McKnight, Mercereau, Morrell, Morris, Myers, Myrick, Nichols, Orr, Osborne, Palmer, A. J. Parker, I. S. Parker, J. H. Parker, Phelps, Ringgold, O. Robinson, J. P. Robinson, Ruggles, Schermerhorn, Shays, Smith, Snyder, Spaford, Speaker, Staats, Stafford, Stevenson, Stone, Strong, Terry, Thompson, Titus, Todd, Wait, West, Wheaton, Wheeler, Willes, Williams, Winfield, Wright, Younglove, Young—89.

Noes—Messrs. Clary, Dana, Emmons, Fleming, Fox, Grover, Lewis, Parkhurst, Patterson, Robertson, Ward, Whipple—12.

So the report of the committee was agreed to, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

The report of the committee on the bill, in relation to certain banks, was also agreed to, without a division, and it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

**CONFIRMED HABITS.**—Every one knows the story of the tallow chandler, who, having amassed a fortune, disposed of his business, and took a house in the country, not far from London, that he might enjoy himself, after a few months trial of a holiday life, requested permission of his successor to come into town, and assist him on melting days. I have heard of one who kept a retail spirit shop, and having in like manner retired from trade, used to employ himself by having one puncheon filled with water, and measuring it off by pints into another. I have heard also of a butcher in a small country town, who, some little time after he had left off business, informed his old customers that he meant to kill a lamb once a week for his amusement.—*London Paper.*

The Journal de l'Aveyron states that a daughter of a man named Picard, residing at Sauveterre, in a fit of insanity, produced by repeated epileptic affections, set fire to her father's house, and then crouched herself in the chimney corner, resisting so obstinately every attempt to move her that, from the progress of the flames, it became impossible to rescue her, and she remained until the building fell in upon her in the burning ruins.

Mr. Combe mentions a porter, who, when drunk, left a parcel at a wrong door; on becoming sober, he was told of his mistake, but could not remember what he had done with it until the next time he had got drunk, when he at once called to mind the house, and went and recovered the parcel.

**EASY MODE OF FINE-EDGING RAZORS.**—On the rough side of a strap of leather, or on the undressed skin binding of a book rub a piece of tin, or a common pewter spoon for half a minute, or till the leather becomes glossy with the metal. If the razor be passed over this leather about half a dozen times, it will acquire a finer edge than by any other method.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

All finery is a sign of littleness.

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